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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1873. NO. 121.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday morning was spent upon the first private calendar of the session. No Western bills were objected to, although Mr. Brockway, of Columbia, and Mr. Orvis, of Center, repeatedly called the attention of the House to the fact that the Courts had power. But an excuse was generally found and the mill went on.

Senate bill No. 5, an act to erect into a corporation the members of the Union Regular Baptist Church, and to incorporate the First Baptist Church, that is, those who have signed the articles of Union, was passed finally.

Several bills appointing additional notary publics in Western counties were amended so as to authorize the Governor to use his judgment and appoint as many as he may think necessary. This has been already proposed in the Senate, but defeated.

Mr. McCormick had an act repealing an act for the better protection of miners extended to Allegheny county.

A great many bills are here for relieving church property from taxation, except for State purposes.

Mr. Newmeyer's usury bill will be on the public calendar for Thursday. It is substantially the same bill as that passed by the Massachusetts Legislature some years ago. You have already published it.

The Cook Room Saloon.

Over an hour was spent this morning on a resolution relative to keeping liquor in the cloak room. Mr. McMahon, of Franklin, stated that the page boys had got at it and some became intoxicated. A resolution prohibiting it passed by a vote of 91 to 3.

Constitutional Convention Debates.

Mr. Young, of Allegheny, introduced a resolution to print an extra number of the debates of the Constitutional Convention.

Speaker Elliott left the chair and made a violent speech against it. He said he did not want a copy of the debates in his house, when it contained the denunciations it did of the Legislature, and the opinion that the time that railroads were a curse to the country. The tenor of the debates in the Constitutional Convention had damaged it. He was opposed to printing any of them.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, followed in a bitterly sarcastic speech against printing any of the proceedings. He said the wise men of that Convention had sat silent. The vain had given vent to their vapid talk.

The resolution to print was lost by a large vote.

Avalanche of Bills.

Reports from committees were in order, and every one of the thirty committees of the House poured out a perfect stream of bills. They will all be printed and put on the calendar for next Tuesday.

To-morrow, Thursday, is public bill day. The first bill on the calendar is No. 14, an act relating to the rate of interest in this Commonwealth. This is the Newmeyer usury bill. Its consideration will probably be postponed after a short debate, as its friends hardly think the House is ready to pass it on short notice.

All the committees were again in session late to-night grinding out bills by the bushel.

SENATE.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. White, from the Judiciary, general, made a report in reference to the manner of incorporating insurance companies, showing that the Courts have increased powers, and that charters passed by the Legislature, where such powers exist, are of no use. Ordered to be printed.

Supplement to act relating to executions.

Supplement to act consolidating the several wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

Mr. Davis—Act to consolidate the several gauging laws.

Mr. Playford—Act to validate certain proceedings on mortgages.

Mr. Graham—Act to incorporate the Standard Nut Company of Pittsburgh; also, incorporating the Christian Mission Church.

Bills Passed.

For the completion of the H. V. and C. R. R., extending time; incorporating the Indiana County Deposit Bank; supplement to Batchelor's bill relative to banks taking mortgages as collateral security. He appeared before the General Judiciary Committee of the House this afternoon on behalf of the Bank and the committee agree to report it affirmatively.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 28, 1873.

The corridors in both Houses have been crowded to-day with a delegation from Philadelphia to urge on the Legislature an appropriation of *a million of dollars* for the Centennial celebration in that city in 1876. This large appropriation is asked for very coolly, as if it were a matter of course, and if Philadelphia in manner, throughout. A million is talked of as lightly as men ordinarily talk of a dollar. The two Houses meet informally to-night to hear this delegation spout. They will be heard attentively, but I much mistake the temper of the members generally if they can be brought to make any such appropriation.

The calculation is, I understand, that the citizens of Philadelphia will give $1,000,000; corporations in the city $500,000; the State is asked to give $1,000,000; the city $500,000—making $3,000,000 in all, in addition to the $10,000,000 to be raised throughout the country by stock subscriptions. A grand total of *thirteen millions*—and what for? To make a big show, put up magnificent buildings for a World's Fair, and enable Philadelphia to Eagle to spread herself to the full extent of her ample wings; New York is to be humbled, and Boston made to bidder her place in the sun.

Now, the Centennial is a grand occasion and one worthy of elaborate celebration; but is it worth that cost? It may be worth two millions to Philadelphia in the way of trade; but in what way can it benefit the State to the extent of a million, or even a tithe of a that sum? I can well understand why Philadelphia should want to outshine all her rivals on the occurrence of such an occasion; but in my judgment the commercial prosperity and material aggrandisement of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania will depend hereafter as heretofore on their inherent advantages and capacities, and not on any display that may be got up at the Centennial. World's Fair is well enough in its way; but if it cannot pay for itself it had better not be held. Celebrate the Centennial, by all means, but do it in a reasonable and modest way, that will cost something less than either thirteen or three millions of dollars.

For be it remembered, it is not Philadelphia or Pennsylvania that is to be glorified in celebrating the Centennial. Philadelphia is the place was the memorable Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in 1776, but it is *the event* we are called on to celebrate, on the recurrence of its hundredth anniversary, and not the place in which it occurred. We are to do honor to the memory of the men who proclaimed the bold truth that all men are created equal; but it does not follow that the glory with which we are now called to surround their heads should be changed into a halo around the brow of the city in which they held their sittings. Most certainly the people of Pennsylvania can do full honor to the men of 1776 without spending a million of dollars in doing it. If those men could rise from their graves they could dictate much wiser uses to which that sum could be put.

To my mind, the people of this generation have already paid the highest possible compliment to the memory of the heroes of 1776 by carrying into practice the theories they so boldly enunciated. They proclaimed grand truths—so grand that the world stood in awe and admiration at their utterance; but they did not put them into practical operation. They proclaimed the essential equality of men in the possession of human rights; but they left to us the legacy of human slavery. They grappled with that wrong in theory, and the people of this generation have grappled with it in fact, putting the theory into practical operation. We have justified their wisdom and honored their memories in so doing, and the abolition of slavery stands, to-day, a higher monument to their wisdom than all the Centennial celebrations that can be got up.

Still the Centennial should go on. It is a proper and wise celebration, and it is perhaps to be expected that the State should bear a hand in the cost. But there is no need for this magnificence in expenditures. The State cannot afford it, nor is there any real need for it. The State will pay her share; but these gentlemen of liberal ideas, who stand so ready to spend other people's money, must moderate their plans, and be content with less magnificence than they have projected. It is not worth while to spend a million in mere grandeur of display.

There is a bill here, not yet introduced, to put all the roads, including bridges in Allegheny county into the hands of a commission of nine men, with power to levy a tax of ten mills on the dollar, annually, issue *bonds ad libitum*, and build bridges and make roads, at their own sweet will. Nice project, isn't it? If the people want this, it is all right, but if not, they had better speak out and let their wish be known. It is to be regretted that the author of this scheme could not have hit upon a better plan that that of a commission for such a purpose. Just now, when "commissions" are growing into bad repute, and when the experience of other people has proved that power placed in irresponsible hands is sure to be abused, it is a bad time for venturing upon such an experiment in Allegheny county. My impression is that "commissions" are going out, as they say of the fashions.

The routine work was done through in both Houses, to-day, but no bills of much importance passed. The usual number was read in place.

The nomination of Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, *of your county, for Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Mining and Labor*, was promptly confirmed by the Senate, by a unanimous vote. Mr. Bigham is here, and ready to go to work. The place runs for two years, and the pay is $2,500 per annum. I am glad to record this appointment; it is the right man in the right place.

In the House, last night, Mr. Brockway, of Columbia, tried to make a little capital by introducing a resolution requiring the Auditor General to inform the House what taxes are now due the Commonwealth from different canals, railroads and telegraphs now operating in this State, or that have been doing business therein for eight years past, specifying particularly the nature of the tax, the amount and date when it becomes due; also, whether all of said companies or corporations during the past eight years have made full returns to the Auditor General, as required by existing laws or rules of the Auditor General's office, with names of the companies, if any so refusing or neglecting, the causes therefor, and the particulars wherein they have failed.

Mr. Brockway tried hard, during the late campaign, to make it appear that Mr. Hartranft had been guilty of neglect of duty as Auditor General, in not making these corporations pay all the taxes to which they are liable by our State laws, concealing from the public the fact that the question of the constitutionality of a large portion of these taxes has been in suit before our own courts and the United States Supreme Court for some years, and that the question is not yet decided; and that pending the decision, the State has been unable, legally, to force the collection of the levies whose legality was thus disputed. The resolution of his was a step in the same direction. It was a trick to get out the fact, officially, that taxes have been levied which have not been collected, without bringing with it the other fact that they have not been collected because they are in suit.

Mr. Brockway's resolution, after a discussion lasting until near midnight, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, by a vote of 46 to 31, and so that little piece of demagogueism was spoiled.

The House did a good thing to-day. A bill was up to authorize the Governor to appoint an additional Notary Public in Lebanon, and the House made it a general bill, authorizing the Governor to appoint as many notaries, anywhere, as he may deem necessary. The Senate will concur in this, and this will cut off another batch of special legislation. There are not less than fifty bills now here for appointing additional notaries, and this general bill takes the place of all. SPECIAL.

BELOW ZERO.

Unprecedentedly Cold Weather.

The Temperature at Various Points.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 29, 1873.

At daylight this morning the thermometer on the line of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad ranged as follows: Dennison, Ohio, thirty-six below zero; at Bowerstown, Ohio, forty-one; Newmarket, Ohio, thirty-six; Dresden, Ohio, twenty-four; Coshocton, Ohio, twenty-five; Richmond, Ind., thirty; Knightstown, Ind., thirty; Logansport, Ind., twenty-four; Hagarstown, twenty-five; Hartford, Ind., twenty-five; at the Crossings and Crown Point, twenty-eight; Marion, Ind., twenty-five.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, January 29, 1873.

The thermometer at six o'clock this morning stood at twenty-seven degrees below zero.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, January 29, 1873.

Throughout this section of the country the weather this morning was the coldest within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. In this city at eight o'clock the thermometer showed twenty-two degrees in the upper and twenty-nine in the lower portion of the city below zero; at Crestline twenty-six degrees; at Wooster twenty-two; at Lucas, Richland county, thirty-two; Londonville, Ashland county, thirty-two; Lawrence, Stark county, twenty-six; Alliance, Stark county, twenty-four; Columbiana, thirty; Leetonia, Columbiana county, twenty-five; West Salem, Wayne county, thirty; Tiffin, twenty-four; Luna, twenty-seven; Bucyrus, twenty-eight; Upper Sandusky, twenty-nine; Van Wert, twenty-one; Ft. Wayne, Indiana, twenty-three to thirty-one; Warsaw, thirty; Berlin Pa., twelve; Homewood, Beaver county, Pa., twenty—all below zero.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 29.—This has been by far the coldest day of the season, the thermometer this morning ranging from 23 to 31 degrees below zero, according to location. The sleighing could not be better.

CINCINNATI, O., January 29.—To-day has been pronounced the severest of the winter in prolonged cold by the reports from Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio; Portsmouth, New Albany, Indiana, and in Cincinnati the mercury was three below zero at seven this morning. Dispatches report Alexandria twenty-eight below; Lima twenty-two below; Dayton fifteen below; Piqua twenty-two; Troy eighteen; Tippecanoe seventeen; on the hills near here ten below.

SANTA FE, N. M., January 29.—First snow of the season fell Sunday night, and is now about four inches on the ground, with the thermometer below zero yesterday morning. This morning two below.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—The weather between six and nine o'clock this morning was the coldest of the season. The mercury sunk in the city and suburbs, according to locality, to from ten to twenty-four below zero, and in some towns within a few miles it is said to have fallen to thirty-one below. About nine o'clock the wind veered to the south, and since then the temperature has moderated very materially, thermometer now, ten P. M., marking two below.

Lecture by Ex-Governor Curtin

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., January 29, 1873.

Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin arrived here yesterday and lectured in the Court House in the evening to a large audience, on the Military, Social and Civil Institutions of Russia. Delegations were present from Lock Haven and other points.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Lawrenceberg, Indiana, Tuesday, James Cape and Albert Johnston, murderers of Rudolph, were sentenced—the former to penitentiary for life and the latter for twenty years.

The testimony in the Tweed case, at New York, closed yesterday, the counsel proceeded with the argument to the jury.

Tuesday night was the coldest of the season at Chicago. The thermometer yesterday morning at daylight stood at twenty degrees below zero, and at ten A. M. six below.

Superintendent of Police Washburne, of Chicago, has been suspended from duty, on charges of incompetency, neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, but by advice of the Corporation Counsel refuses to be suspended, denying the authority of the Police Commissioners in the premises. Meantime E. P. Ward, appointed in his stead, has abrogated existing orders, and the indications are that the captains and other police officers will refuse to recognize Washburne.

At Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday night, an old lady named Hunt, aged seventy-nine years, while standing in front of the fire, was badly burned by her clothes taking fire. She cannot live.

At New York, yesterday, only $238,700 of bonds were offered to the government. The Assistant Treasurer bought $169,350 at from 113.70 to 113.14.

The Atlantic Mail Company is about to be placed in liquidation. The liabilities are estimated at $400,000; assets about $350,000.

Alleged frauds on the revenue have been discovered in the ostensible shipment of whisky from Boston to St. Pierre, but in reality landing it on the coast of Maine, whence it was conveyed in boats to Portland. Several Boston parties are implicated.

A monument has just been placed in Greenwood Cemetery, L. I., to the memory of the gifted Carey sisters. The idea of the monument originated with the late Horace Greeley, who started the subscription paper.

Governor Dix refuses to interfere in the case of John Gaffney, sentenced to be hanged at Buffalo, N. Y., February 7th.

Appropriate resolutions were passed in the New York Assembly yesterday on the death of Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

Hugh McClosky, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, died yesterday, aged fifty-eight.

In New Orleans yesterday Roger Murphy for the killing of Richard Barnes was found guilty of manslaughter, without capital punishment.

First Lieut. J. W. Sartle, Adjutant of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, died suddenly on the evening of the 27th at Santa Fe.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, have withdrawn their offer of compromise of alleged revenue frauds, made to the government, and will allow the case to go to the courts.

A man thirty years old, named Mathew Wilson, froze to death at Milfert, Pickaway county, Ohio, on Tuesday night, when within a few feet of his daughter's house.

In the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday the bill to prohibit the the sale of malt liquors was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 145 to 72. It will doubtless become a law.

The loss by the destruction of the National Theater, in Washington City, will reach $117,000; insurance $65,000.

The memorial from the bar of Salt Lake to Congress for legislation was forwarded to Washington yesterday, signed by all the leading lawyers of Salt Lake. It shows that the Federal Courts are powerless in both criminal and civil issues, and that the only remedy for the evils set forth is with Congress. Copies of the memorial were mailed to the President, Cabinet, Senators and Representatives.

Matrimonial statistics, recently collected in various countries, show that young boys marry women, and that old boys marry girls—when they can get 'em.

OAKES AMES INTRIGUE

Continuation of the Credit Mobilier Expose.

The Implicated Congressmen.

COUNSEL APPEARS FOR COLFAX.

Wilson Makes a Strong Point.

The Special Service Fund.

A Witness Refuses to Answer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1873.

JAMES BROOKS FURTHER EXPLAINS.

At the sittings of the Poland Committee this morning, James Brooks appeared and desired to make a record of the fact that in the printed exhibit of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, January 6th, in the suit of McComb against the Credit Mobilier, was filed and sworn to a list of the Credit Mobilier stockholders, dated December 12th, 1867. In that list is Charles H. Neilson, one hundred and fifty shares, that therefore nearly three months before Brooks became a member or Government Director it was a matter of notoriety in the highest court of Pennsylvania that Neilson owned one hundred and fifty shares in his own name. Brooks also desired a record of the names of all the Government Directors when he was one—such names as George Ashmen, of Massachusetts; James S. Rollins, of Missouri; Jesse L. Wilson, of Indiana; Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, and others, and to facts on record in the Union Pacific Railroad books that these directors generally, if not always, were in accord with him (Brooks) as to their duties, and that during that time John A. Dix, Governor of New York, was President of the road, and Senator Morgan, of New York, one of the trustees of the bonds of the company. Mr. Brooks also referred to the October meeting of the seventy-two Union Pacific Directors, where the resolution of his revocation of the Wyoming Coal Company contract passed.

On cross-examination, Mr. Brooks testified that he held his directorship a year and never heard of the authorization by the Directors of the issue of the fifty shares additional; only saw it by yesterday; that these fifty shares were for Neilson by virtue of a contract with Durant; had no knowledge as to who paid the five thousand dollars loaned Neilson by Dillon; was not present when it was; but supposed Neilson did; check book showed no such check given.

Sidney Dillon recalled—Remembered loaning the $5,000 to Neilson, who gave as collaterals Union Pacific stock and bonds; supposed the money was repaid by Neilson.

MR. COLFAX REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

Ex-Representative Robert S. Hale, of New York, appeared before the committee and stated that he was present as the friend and counsel of Vice President Colfax; that he was now engaged in making a thorough examination of all his papers and letters, and upon concluding such examination he would appear before the committee and testify in his own behalf. And he would also ask that some witnesses be examined. Mr. Colfax had requested the speaker to say that as to the $1,200 check deposited to his credit as appears on the books of the First National Bank, he would show that that was derived from another source. Mr. Hale also desired to put a question to Mr. Swain, and he would then ask the indulgence of the committee until Mr. Colfax should complete the examination of his papers.

Mr. Swain was then recalled and examined by Mr. Hale. He testified that on the same day Colfax deposited $1,200 in the bank he sold and purchased a draft on New York, which he indorsed over to A. H. Conner, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Hale stated he should desire to call Mr. Colfax and other witnesses as soon as he had made a reasonable examination of his papers.

BOOKS AND PAPERS FAIL TO ARRIVE.

Judge Poland then asked Mr. Ames if the books and papers he expected had arrived. Ames replied they had not. The mails were behind, but he expected them.

SENATOR PATTERSON AGAIN.

Judge Poland then read the following check:

"WASHINGTON, January 22, 1868.

"$1,800.

"Sergeant-at-Arms United States House of Representatives, pay to J. W. Patterson, or bearer, eighteen hundred dollars, and charge to my account.

(Signed) "OAKES AMES."

Indorsed "J. W. Patterson."

Question—For what was this $1,800 paid? Answer—Dividends on thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Question—Have you any other receipt from Patterson? Answer—I have.

The witness produced the following:

"WASHINGTON, February 14, 1868.—Received of Oakes Ames three hundred and twenty-three dollars for three shares of C. P. R. R. Co., sold for me, being a dividend of eighty per cent. in bonds or stock of Credit Mobilier of America, held by him as trustee on my account. (Signed) J. W. PATTERSON."

To this was appended the following: "2,400 bonds at 97, $2,328; interest paid $105; paid cash $67."

Witness testified that the figures were made at the time the receipt was given, but he did not remember whether they were made by Patterson or himself. The receipt itself was written by Patterson.

Mr. Ames then stated that Mr. Patterson would like to appear before the committee to make some further explanation, and he would be glad if he would do so.

CONCERNING MR. SCOFIELD AND MR. DAWES.

Mr. Ames was then examined at length in regard to some checks given by him on the Sergeant-at-Arms. One for $600, marked "S. C.," and dated June 22, 1868, was to Scofield. The memorandum of witness showed that it was given to him (Scofield) to pay a sixty per cent. dividend on ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Question—There is another to pay a draft of twelve hundred; to whom was that given? Answer—I don't know. I suppose it was a draft I got on New York for Dawes.

Question—Did Dawes receive any money from you by check on the Sergeant-at-Arms? Answer—I think he did.

Question—Did you find anything on the books given to Dawes? Answer—On my memorandum I have Dawes $600, less $200.

Question—You think you paid him $400, and was it by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms? Answer—I can't tell; the books will show. I think I paid it by check on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THOSE WHO RETURNED STOCK.

Witness resumed—Scofield, Dawes and Logan went out after the dividend of sixty per cent. Witness said that Mr. Allison sent his stock back, and said he would have nothing more to do with it. Witness supposed he had really given it away. Allison had an idea that there was an excited political contest in his State, and he preferred not to have stock. Witness supposed the stock being returned to him by Allison was a real transaction and not a nominal one; had had no agreement with him about the matter, though he received a bond on which he could get the stock and stock certificates witness still held. Witness had no recollection of Allison returning the $329 dividend included in the check on New York in the settlement of another matter.

AMES AND GARFIELD.

Witness being questioned in regard to conversations with Garfield, said: I can't remember all he conversed about. The conversations I had with him would be injurious to him, and I am a bad man to repeat conversations. It will injure his reputation.

Question—Did he make any request of you to omit any statement in regard to it? Answer—I am not positive about that. My impression is he wanted me to say as little as I could, that he might get off as easy as he could.

Question—Have you memorandum relating to the transaction between you and Garfield? Answer—Yes, sir.

Ames produced a piece of paper upon which were the following figures: $4,000, $1,000, $400; total $2,400," and testified that it was in a memo made by Garfield. The first $1,000 referred to Union Pacific Railroad bonds, the second to Credit Mobilier stock, and the $400 to something else, he could not remember now.

Question—Was that what he received, or what he was entitled to? Answer—What he is entitled to, though I think he is in error about the $400.

Question—Did he put this down as his recollection of the transaction between you? Answer—Yes sir.

Mr. Merrick—I understand, in substance, that he wished you to state as little as possible about it? Mr. Ames—Yes, that is my desire, too.

Mr. Merrick—Well, Mr. Ames, allow me to state that we want you to state all you know. Mr. Ames—I have stated, to the best of my memory, all I know. The figures were made on a piece of paper on a table in my room at the time of the conversation. I did not pay any attention to them for four days afterward. When I found there was a conflict in our testimony I preserved them.

THE CONVERSATION WITH JUDGE KELLEY.

Mr. Ames further testified that he had a conversation with Judge Kelley about a transaction. Kelley said he called it a loan, and had so stated, and said to witness he wanted to pay that loan. Witness replied he did not so consider it. Kelley said he would give me a check on his bank, and wanted to know when he should date it. I told him it would make no difference. He gave me a check. That was before his investigation commenced, and I tore it in half and handed it back to him.

Question—What did he say when you tore it in two and handed it back? Answer—Both of us appeared to be satisfied with the transaction. [Laughter.] I did not consider that he owed me anything, but I owed him and told him so. He did not deny it.

Question—He wanted to call it something else? Answer—That is the way I understood him. He wanted to be clear of the transaction.

Mr. Ames said it was important that he should leave for his home to-night; the committee could get along without him now as the question of bribery had been settled, and all the committee wanted to know now was whether he or some one else lied. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A RECUSANT WITNESS.

The Wilson Committee this morning recalled Joseph B. Stewart and desired him to make a statement concerning the manner of his disbursement of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars received by him, as stated in his former testimony in money and bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad from Durant and Hallet. Witness declined to answer, saying such money was received as counsel. Witness after repeated questioning still refused to answer, saying he would not speak of dealings with his clients.

Question—Did you deliver bonds to any newspaper correspondents? Answer—That is repeating your question. But for the credit of these gentlemen, I say I did not.

Question—Did you deliver them to newspaper proprietors? Answer—I decline to answer, for two of them are my clients.

Question—Where do they live? Answer—That is immaterial to the purpose of this examination.

Question—Do they live in Washington? Answer—I decline to answer.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

James F. Wilson here said he had telegraphed J. M. S. Williams to the effect that Spence yesterday testified that Williams told Spence to give Wilson a check for $19,000, March 9, 1871, and asked Williams, "did you do it at that time or any other?" to which telegraph Williams replied, "I never gave him directions to give you any portion of the $120,000. Do not believe you had anything to do with it. My recollection is that Dodge, chairman of the committee, had the whole direction of it.

THE COMMITTEE CONSULT PRIVATELY.

The committee then requested the gentlemen to retire, as they wished to hold a private conversation, evidently with reference to the refusal of Stewart to answer the question propounded by the committee.

A WILD CONTRACT.

The committee resumed its session and examined Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Road. He had heard of the note given by the company to the Credit Mobilier for $2,000,000, but as the condition on which it was given had been discharged he felt satisfied to omit it from bills payable, it being no part of the indebtedness of the company.

Mr. Hoar asked witness whether the directors of the company had had the cash, they could not have built the six hundred and sixty-seven miles built under the Ames contract cheaper than it was by Oakes Ames, who was paid in first mortgage bonds at par value? Witness replied that he thought that was the wildest contract ever made by civilized man. The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1873.

SENATE.

The Vice President, after the reading of the journal, left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Anthony. *Prayer not given.*

Mr. LOGAN, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the preservation and care of the United States military cemetery near the City of Mexico.

Mr. HAMLIN, from Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to amend the act to promote and develope the mining resources of the United States.

On motion of Mr. CORBETT, the Secretary of War was directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting a company of Indian scouts to serve against the Modocs.

The unfinished business, the Legislative Appropriation bill, coming up.

It was agreed that Mr. CAMERON should move to take up the French spoliation bill as soon as the Legislative appropriation bill was disposed of.

Mr. EDMUNDS'S motion to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. Sherman's amendment increasing the salaries was adopted yesterday, was lost—yeas 14, nays 33.

Mr. SAWYER, on behalf of Mr. Morton, offered an amendment increasing the salaries of deputy commissioners of internal revenue to $4,000 per annum. Ruled out of order.

Mr. WINDOM moved to strike out the appropriation for temporary clerks in the office of the Postoffice Department, arguing that such clerks would be no longer needed, now that the franking privilege was abolished. Agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Sawyer, increasing the appropriation for clerks in the Bureau of Education was adopted. Lost.

Mr. WRIGHT offered an amendment further reducing the clerical force in the Postoffice Department.

Mr. MORRILL, Me., moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. CONKLING favored the amendment as a legitimate consequence of the abolition of the franking privilege. He wished to show the people that the vote of this session would reduce the franking privilege, so called, was not merely a graceful bow to the sentiment of the country, but a real step toward retrenchment and reducing the burdens of taxation.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment, by Mr. Morrill, Vt., was adopted prohibiting the payment of any judgment of the Court of Claims, except the claimants are proved to have never given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was discussed for three hours, the debate being between delegates from Utah and Montana the bill was tabled—117 to 61.

The Committee on the Florida contested election case reported that Niblack, the contestant, is entitled to the seat. The report was agreed to and Niblack sworn in.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, from the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier investigation, reported that a witness who had been called before the committee, Joseph B. Stewart, of Washington, had refused to answer certain questions as to the disposition made by him of a large amount of bonds which had been given him in 1864 and 1865 for the arrangement of pending difficulties with other companies. The witness grounded his refusal on the principle of communications between counsel and client being privileged. The committee moved for an order that the Speaker issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms commanding him to take in custody, wherever to be found, the body of Joseph B. Stewart, and the same in his custody to keep, subject to the further order and direction of the House.

In a long discussion of the question the position of the committee was sustained by its own members and by Messrs. Dawes, Hooper, Poland and others, and was controverted by Messrs. Maynard, Farnsworth and Bingham.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the order so as to have Stewart brought before the House forthwith, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Mr. WOOD, of New York, sustained the position of the select committee. The latter argued that it was not proper to interpose obstacles in the way of investigation. No witness should be allowed to shield himself under the pretext that he had confidential relations with outside parties. The House against all these considerations. The latter would say to the lawyers who had endeavored to throw around the investigation a certain degree of legal mystery, that he, a plain layman, protested against any effort to foil short of the whole truth, let it implicate whom it might, or let the consequences fall on whom they might.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was agreed to—yeas 126, nays 67. The resolution as then amended was adopted.

The House adjourned.

THE OIL REGION3.

New Well Struck Near Fairview.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA CITY, PA., January 29, 1873.

A new well, known as No. 3, has just been struck on the Mayville tract, owned by C. D. Angell of Forestville, and A. K. Warren and others, of Mayville, N. Y. The tract is located just above this place and near Fairview. The well is six feet in the sand, and when finished will probably pump about one hundred barrels per day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 29, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

From Kansas, Missouri, and Tennessee to upper lakes and Lake Erie, falling barometer, a decided rise of temperature, with fresh to very brisk southwesterly and southeasterly winds, increasing to possibly high over upper lake region, where cloudy weather with snow will probably prevail. For Gulf States generally clear weather, rising temperature and falling barometer, with fresh to brisk Atlantic States generally cloudy weather, with rain areas along the coast. For Middle States falling barometer, fresh and brisk northeasterly and northeasterly winds, lower and higher temperature and generally cloudy weather, with light snow over southern portion, and probably over the northern portion. For New England generally clear and continued cold weather.

New Iron Enterprise at Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, January 29, 1873.

The directors of the Etna Iron Works, at their meeting last night, elected George Willard, President, D. H. Clark, Vice President, and H. C. Burr, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Ironton Rolling Mill Company of this place has decided to increase its capital to $300,000, for the purpose of building a furnace in connection with their works. Subscription books for the same have been opened and the stock is being rapidly taken.

Our people are discussing the question of sending a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Pending Financial Measures.

Sherman Specie Payment Bill

Regarded With Much Favor.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE REPEAL.

Postal Economists Exercised.

SEWING MACHINE PATENTS.

Extension Claims Rejected.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

Colorado Admission Quietus

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1873.

Conference of Finance Committees.

The Senate Finance and House Banking Committees had a long conference this morning of an informal character, upon the course to be pursued in the further financial legislation of the session. The various prominent measures now before the committees relating to specie payments, regulating the volume of currency, free banking, amending the National Banking act, &c., were freely canvassed, and while, as a matter of course, no vote was taken, the majority of the members expressed themselves in favor of Sherman's bill for a return to specie payments, and are disposed to support it when it shall come up for action. Mr. Sherman has already stated that he should seek an early opportunity to bring the bill before the Senate and secure a full discussion and whatever action he might be able. The meeting this morning of the two committees will essentially facilitate legislation, and affords a slight indication that something may be done in the short time remaining of the session.

Representative Wilson, of Indiana, has introduced a voluminous bill, which is now pending before the Judiciary Committee, which will probably never consider it, providing an entire reverse for the installation of national banks in the hands of receivers. Creditors have the right of appeal from the decision of the Receiver through the Comptroller of the Currency, and Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Franking Privilege Repeal.

The Senate was occupied all afternoon in a protracted and rather undignified attempt to revenge itself upon the Postmaster General for his success in securing the repeal of the franking privilege, by depriving him of clerks and otherwise reducing the facilities of his office. The abolition of the franking privilege will not materially affect the business of the general department in this city, but the Senate has considerably reduced the force to be employed by the Postmaster General. Slow progress was made with the Legislative Appropriation bill, on which the postal economists were exercising their skill, and it will take a day or two longer yet.

Sewing Machine Patent Extension Refused.

The Senate Committee on Patents has rejected the Akens & Felthouser claim for the extension of their patent for a feeding device for sewing machines. The action of the committee is based mainly upon the decision of Judge Cadwalader, in the United States Circuit Court, in which precisely the same claims and the same parties were presented and rejected. But outside parties interested in the extension are making a strong effort to defeat against the course of the Senate Committee, and threaten to appeal to a similar committee of the House for relief. What is known as the sewing machine combination in this connection are the real parties in interest and ready to purchase at this point rather than as soon as extended.

Patent Office Reorganization.

The House Committee on Patents are working diligently on the law remodelling and reorganizing the Patent Office, and expect to report next week.

The Louisiana Investigation

is making steady progress before the Senate Election Committee, and will probably close by the end of the present week. It is anticipated by those best informed that either a new election will be ordered or the two Legislatures now in session will be consolidated by selecting from each the members who have been legally elected. Prominent Louisiana Republicans in this city say that the latter solution of the difficulty with the canvass by the returning board sustained by the recent decision of the returning board returns for State officers, would be satisfactory.

Will Personally Explain.

Representative Sypher will make a personal explanation in the House to-morrow, denying the recently published charge that he received a large sum of money for voting for a bill confirming title to certain lands to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Mr. Sypher has never voted on the bill in question, and was not in the House at the time it passed.

Colorado Admission.

The Colorado admission bill, which has occupied the morning hour of the House for the past two or three weeks, received its quietus to-day, and will henceforth lie peacefully on the Speaker's table. The vote against the bill, with all its amendments, was almost two to one, and the friends of the measure abandoned, admitting Utah, it would have been nearly as large. The debate yesterday and to-day has been enlivened by a sharp running fight between Delegates Hooper, of Utah, and Claggett, of Montana, upon the old question of the Mormon policy and institutions. Mr. Hooper to-day made an earnest defense of his people, claiming that woman suffrage and minority representation placed them at the front of the reform movement of to-day, stating that ninety per cent. of the Utah householders live on their own lands, and claiming complete loyalty and a prosperous future for the Territory.

A General Railroad Law.

The House has passed without discussion or division the general railroad law granting the right of way to any railroad company incorporated under the territorial laws, with the privilege of tw

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

THE Legislature is about to pass a general law authorizing the Governor to appoint as many notaries public as he may deem necessary in any county in the State. Every year there have been numerous acts "authorizing the appointment of an additional notary public," for this and that county, and the wonder is that a general law was not passed long ago.

IT IS SAID that the various investigations in progress at Washington will have the effect of cutting off everything in the shape of land subsidies during the present session of Congress. This, certainly, is cause for congratulation. Every National Convention that assembled last year passed a resolution against the granting of public lands to corporations. The National Labor Reform Convention, the National Temperance Convention, the Cincinnati Convention, the Baltimore Convention, the Philadelphia Convention, all concurred on this important point. It is to be hoped the fact may be duly remembered and the promise faithfully fulfilled.

IT IS a curious fact that, if the same letters of the same size precisely are painted on two boards, the one white on a black ground and the other black on a white ground, the white letters will appear larger, and be read at a greater distance than the black. This is owing to what is called the irradiation of light. Perhaps, also, it may partly serve to explain the marked difference which obtains in the modes of treatment observed by the Democratic press respectively with regard to Republican and Democratic leaders. The offense may be exactly similar, but it strikes these critics in a widely different light, according to the party views and affiliations of the offender. It is singular.

WE LEARN, from Harrisburg, that it is the intention of Governor HARTRANFT to sift closely the mass of special legislation put into his hands for approval, and to send back to the Legislature without his approval bills which are either unnecessary or unwise. The new Secretary of the Commonwealth and Attorney General are scrutinizing all bills keenly, and any attempt to sneak through questionable bills will be met with an attention too vigilant to be overcome. This is as it should be. The people will stand by the Governor in his course. The present winter has been looked to, by some, as the last and best opportunity that they are likely to enjoy for passing bills for their own private benefit; and the State at large will be glad to hear of the probability of their disappointment.

THE New York *World* is greatly distressed at a proposition which has been introduced in Congress for the purchase of the historic paint ing known as "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation." That which is bred in the bone will crop out in the flesh; and therefore it is not very surprising that that paper should snap and snarl at an act which perhaps more than any other showed the irresistible moral tendency the politics of his country began, at that momentous period, to take. The proclamation in question was the prophecy and pledge of the downfall of the rebellion and of the hideous brood of evils that trooped darkly in its train. Hence, most probably, the captious strictures of our contemporary. Still it is to be regretted that any paper should at this day be found willing to waste itself in unavailing protests against the beneficent liberating spiritual forces and agencies of the time.

THE Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners in their last report, offer an important suggestion, namely: that the entire freight business be left open to the competition of private parties and companies, the same as turnpikes and canals. That is, all parties who choose to pay the tolls, and comply with the regulations, should have the right to put on and use their own rolling stock, leaving to the railroad companies the construction, ownership and management of the road bed and tracks. Under such an arrangement, if the merchants in any line of business, or of any particular locality, felt aggrieved at the prices charged, or had grounds of complaint in consequence of unjust discrimination against them, they could organize a company, purchase or hire rolling stock, and do their own hauling. In this way competition would keep down the rates of freight, and the plan, it is thought would probably obviate many existing complaints growing out of alleged discrimination and exorbitant charges.

REMARKING on the foreign trade statistics of Great Britain for the year just closed, a leading free-trade paper contrasts her imports of our own exports of raw material and imports of manufactures, and says, somewhat complainingly: "In other words, we are a farm, she is a workshop. We grow raw material and burn it for fuel; she buys it, adds one hundred per cent. to its value, and sells it again." Well and if the politico-economic theories of that paper and the doctrinaries for whom it speaks were reduced to practice, we should be likely to remain "a farm" for an indefinite period. That we are gradually becoming "a workshop," and beginning to enter into successful competition with England in the exportation of manufactured goods to other countries, is chiefly due to the operation of the identical policy which journals of the class referred to have so persistently derided and withstood. It seems impossible for these free-trade advocates to handle an argument without cutting their own fingers.

THE City Councils, a few weeks ago, raised a special committee to inquire into the practicability of purchasing the bridges with in the city limits—that is, those connecting the South Side wards with the old city. At a recent meeting of that committee a gentleman submitted the draft of an act of Assembly creating a commission of nine persons to take charge of all the highways and bridges in Allegheny county, with power to levy a tax of ten mills annually, buy and build bridges, make roads, issue bonds, etc. The committee was asked to approve this bill, but very properly declined to consider it at all. By reference to our Harrisburg correspondence it will be seen that the bill has been forwarded, with a view to securing its passage. It is hardly possible that such a scheme as this will receive the support of a single member from Allegheny county. It is a measure which has not even been discussed here, and of which the people are entirely ignorant. The proposition to levy a tax equal to the entire assessment for county purposes, and place this immense sum in the hands of a commission to take charge of the bridges and roads of the county, and to buy and make at their pleasure, is, to say the least, startling. The assessment of some $400,000 annually in taxes, it would seem, is not enough to satisfy the prospective demands of this commission, and they ask the power to issue bonds in an unlimited amount! What do the people say to this? If there is anything to be said in its favor, let us hear it.

THE House of Representatives, at Washington, appears often to be swayed by impulse and to be practically without a leader. Occasionally this tendency leads it into acts which the cooler judgments of its members must condemn; but most generally the impulse is in the right direction.

Monday last afforded several illustrations of this, and the country had good reason to be glad of the firmness displayed by the majority. The first instance was in the refusal of the House to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill to refund the cotton tax. This was lost by the decisive vote of 76 to 105. A nearly sectional vote—and that raid on the Treasury was stopped. The second instance was a refusal to shoulder a liberal portion of the heavy debt of the District of Columbia for the improvement of its streets. And the third was the prompt concurrence of the House in the Senate amendment to the bill to abolish the franking system after the first of next July.

All of these votes are important, as showing the determination of the House to protect the Treasury and absolute economy in the public service. The South was united to a man in favor of refunding the cotton tax, ostensibly as a matter of justice, but the measure was really in the interest of a lobby of speculators, who have bought up, for a trifle, the claims of those who paid the tax. The improvement of the streets of Washington is a meritorious undertaking, but it inures to the benefit of the property holders alone, and they are the men to pay for it. The government pays its share, as a property holder in the District, and that is all it can fairly be asked to pay. The repeal of the franking privilege shuts the door to an enormous abuse, and will remove a heavy pecuniary burden from the shoulders of the Postoffice Department.

The Senate, on the same day, almost unanimously decided to make the Pacific Railroad Companies come to book and settle with the government on an equitable basis. It is plainly the determination of both Houses to make these railroads pay the interest on the government bonds issued in their behalf and pay the promised five per cent. out of the net earnings toward the redemption of these bonds. The companies have been trifling with the government long enough. The day of settlement is now come, and it has come at a time when public feeling has been justly aroused against them. We feel sure the House will keep up its good record and concur promptly in this action of the Senate.

THE PLAGUE AND ITS REMEDY.

Whatever may be the outcome of their deliberations, it would seem that only good can flow from the freedom with which the members of the Constitutional Convention express themselves concerning the evils of special legislation and the influences which have been supposed to control it. There is, however, something which deserves to be called torching, if not deeply pathetic, in the candor evinced by some of the members. We allude especially to the confessions of one or two of them who have been fitted for their duties as constitutional reformers by more or less experience as legislators. Mr. BROOMALL'S statement—"I know that I have been managed by these men (the lobbyists), not only at Harrisburg but at Washington"—cannot have been heard nor can it be read without emotion by any person of ordinary sensibility. The frankness with which other members of them who have been fitted for their duties as constitutional reformers by more or less experience as legislators,

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BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 29, 1873.

It is scarcely necessary to make any attempt to sketch the condition of the local money market, as there is little change in its condition. Funds are still taken up as rapidly as they accumulate in the banks, at the usual rates. Confidence is increasing, and cautious capitalists are letting out their purse strings. The feeling that the situation is a healthful one, has as much to do with the easier rates for money as any increase in money itself.

The tongued rumor has been busy with the financial character of some of our leading manufacturing and mercantile houses, who were compelled to pay rates unusual for this market during the recent stringency, although such rates are not uncommon, and create no comment in Wallstreet or Chicago, while here where a firm finds it necessary to pay over ten per cent. per annum, some wiseacres shake their heads ominously, shrug their shoulders, look owlish wisdom, prudently say nothing, and "while not sneering, teach the rest to sneer." A soldier's reputation for bravery, a merchant's character for promptness and probity, and a woman's virtue are equally sensitive to any breath of suspicion, however lightly blown, and a false step by either of them is apt to be followed by the second, or the one mistake of an hour is remembered for years; to each their standing is equally sacred and it behooves prudent men not to lend help to gossip's tales by repeating the idle rumors of the hour.

Careful inquiry among the best posted banks and leading manufacturers leads us to believe that there is no foundation in fact in the rumors which have found their way into the financial columns, of some of our neighbors.

Confidence in the stability of business, and an increasing hopefulness for the future are everywhere manifest.

—Messrs. McVay & Co. announce that the Birmingham Market House and South Pittsburgh School House bonds, advertised for a few days past, have all been absorbed by investors. They also announce that the $50,000 loan authorized by section 22 of the Penn avenue act have nearly all been sold. These bonds are issued directly by thecity; are made of denominations of $1,000 and upward to suit the purchaser—all of them being registered; they have two years to run from January 1, 1873, and bear seven per cent. interest, free from all taxes. Persons wishing a short investment can find no better security.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	119	119
U. S. Bonds of 1880	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	115½	115½	115
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116½		116½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116½	116½	116½
10-40s	110½	110¼	110¼
New 5s	114½	114½	114½
Gold	113½	114	113½
Currency 6s	120½	120½	120½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113½
United States 6s of 1881	119
United States 5-20s of 1862	115½
United States 5-20s of 1864	115½
United States 5-20s of 1865	116½
United States 10-40s	114
United States 6s of 1881, January and July, 1865	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116½
Currency Sixes	120½

—The transportation question continues to attract attention in all parts of the country. The crops last year were good, and yet they cannot be marketed, owing to the extortionate rates of transportation. The consequence is, the West is poor in the midst of plenty. The farmers, unable to realize a living profit on their grain and hogs, cannot pay the storekeepers, to whom they are in debt, and the latter cannot meet their obligations to the city merchants. This makes hard times all round. The railroads are held to be largely responsible for this deplorable state of things. The various complaints of the want of regularity and reasonableness in the rates of tariff, the demand for legislative intervention; and the railroads, to protect themselves against hostile legislation, have formed a league for the purpose of combination, which have at present the controlling influence to control the legislation of some States, and they claim seem to be in a position to dictate terms. What is demanded by the people of the railroads are: Greater economy in their management; a fixed maximum and minimum rate of tariff, and the fixing of these upon the basis of actual expenses, and the charges always to be commensurate with such actual expenses; no watering of stock or combinations of gamblers, and no construction of new lines out of the earnings of the old ones.

—The following tables show the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street:

January 29, 1873.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Canton	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Adams Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
Wells, Fargo Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
American Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
United States Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Southern	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Illinois Central	125	125	125	125	125	125
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Northwest	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
St. Paul, preferred	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Ft. Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Chicago and Alton	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
D., preferred	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Toledo, Wabash and W	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Hannib. and St. Joseph	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Cleveland and Toledo	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Columbus and Xenia	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Panama	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Terre Haute	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Terre Haute, preferred	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wheeling	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ft. Wayne, preferred	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Chicago and Alton	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
D., preferred	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Toledo, Wabash and W	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Hannib. and St. Joseph	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Cleveland and Toledo	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Columbus and Xenia	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Panama	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Terre Haute	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Terre Haute, preferred	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wheeling	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1873.

REMARKS.—The extreme cold weather seems to have put a stop to transactions in oil. The result is we have a very dull market, and not a single sale made here or in the oil country. Parker's $2 lot, equivalent to about 5½@5¾c here. At most points in the oil regions prices declined 10@15c per barrel.

REFINED.

The market since our last has undergone but little change. Buyers are disposed to be shy. In fact, there was neither life nor activity perceptible yesterday. We quote nominally, car load lots at the works, 7 c. in bbls, 7½c; 500 or 1,000 barrel lots could be obtained lower.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was firm. We quote city, $1 30@2 10; country, $1 @1 90.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, January 29.—The *Herald* reports the market quiet all positions, about nominal at $2 25, fell off to $2 20@2 18, and closed easy. On local yield prices were nominally $2 20@2 25, all to nominally $2 4 and easy at noon. At Parker's the market was inactive at 2? that in the forenoon closing weak. Shipments are light, the home refined market has nominally 18@19c in it, and 16@17c in bulk. Sales:

200 bbls upper road	$2 25
600 bbls upper road	2 22½
500 bbls Parker's	2 19
6 cars Parker's	2 10

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 29.—Market still at 22½.

TITUSVILLE, January 29.—Market quiet; spot $2 20@2 30, no sales.

OIL CITY, January 29.—Market dull at $2 40, lower road $2 20.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Market quiet; S. W. 51c; crude 8@c; case 8 27c.

NEW YORK, January 29, closing 28¾.—Market lower and prices nominal. Crude in bulk offering at 9½c, without sales. Refined 27c; sales 4,000 bbls Sept and February delivery at 27c; 3,000 barrels for March at 26c. Cases held at 31½c. Philadelphia delivery held; sales 2,000 bbls spot at 21c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—Refined 21c; crude 8½c in bulk; in bbls 14½c. Market quiet.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—Market quiet at $2 15.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Refined 29½@c; crude 9½c.

PARKERS, January 29.—Market quiet at $2 15.

LONDON, January 29.—Market quiet at 2s 9d.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle up to this time are but fair. There is about the usual number of buyers present from the East, but they complain of trade, and want to purchase at lower figures. The sudden change in weather has delayed trains and also interfered with trade. The few sales reported out to-day, and all of them leaving pretty well housed. The quality of the cattle offering were mostly the lower grades. Prime are scarce and sell much quicker at this time. Stocks as if the run of cattle during the week would be light, and if this proves to be the case holders will have no difficulty in disposing of the stock in the yards at the present time. Following will be found the figures at which the different grades are selling.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 00; common $4 00; oxen $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue light, and if the present weather lasts must become lighter on account of delay of trains. A long deep snow throughout the United States makes it very difficult to move hogs which are located any distance from the railroads, and owners are obliged to, wait until the roads get in better condition. On this account, probably more than anything else, is the light run to be attributed to. The market is active and hogs change hands about as soon as they arrive. Below will be found the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $7 25; prime do $5 10 to $5 20; prime Yorkers $5 00; roughs $4 90.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. There is the usual attendance of buyers, but they are not purchasing liberally. Trade slow. The quality of the offerings embraces everything from common to prime. The best demand is for good stock, which sells for higher figures relatively than common grades. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 25; extra 100 lbs, part wool, $6 00; extra 90 lbs fine wool, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 90 lbs fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $6 00.

Amount of Coal Received in St. Louis.

Route.	1872. Bushels.	1871. Bushels.	1870. Bushels.	1869. Bushels.
Ill. and Miss.	4,600,000	5,542,500	4,725,750	3,427,500
C., A. and C.	2,300,000	2,400,000		
Pacific R.	1,150,000	1,200,000		
Alton and St. L.	1,150,000			
Vandalia and St. L.	1,150,000			
Total	10,350,000	9,142,500	7,651,950	6,255,375
Increase	1,207,500	1,490,550	1,396,575	
Decrease				2,500,125
C., R. and P.	230,000	2,750,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
C., R. and T.	230,000	230,000		
Total	1,380,000	2,980,000		
Grand total	11,730,000	12,122,500		
Increase	7,125	1,490,550		
Decrease				
Total bushels, etc.	11,737,125	10,631,950		
Total	23,737,125	23,561,475		

The following are the aggregates of tons of freight received at and shipped by railroad and river for 1872 and 1871:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Tons by railroad	2,898,264	2,294,321	1,304,811	950,000
Tons by the river	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total tons	3,898,264	3,294,321	2,304,811	1,950,000

The total tons of coal received in 1872 were 781,621 by railroad, and 500,000 by river.—*St. Louis Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 29, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged to-day and week.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand. No 2 spring $1 25@1 25½; No 3 spring $1 11¾@1 12; rejected 1883c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 25½c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 2, 45a 45½c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect; fall No 2, 1843c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, Mess pork $11 90 cash, Lard 12c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect; shoulders 4c; short rib middles 6½c. Green hams firm at 7c for 20 to 25 lbs average. Dressed hogs—Demand fair and market firmer; heavy weights $4 65; light $4 Sas 60.

WHISKY—Held at 88c; no sales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 24 cents; sales of 1,000 bales. Flour—Receipts for the past three days, 24,000 bbls; sales of 10,000 bbls; January 29 3 16@29 5?; February 29¼@29 5?; March 29 3?@29 11 16c; April 29 15-16@30; May 30 1?@30 3?; June 30 5?c. Prices unchanged. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 54,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 35@5 40; common to good $5 45@5 60; white Genesee $6 50@extra Ohio $7 @$7 10@8 65. Corn meal quiet; yellow western $2 60. Whisky steady at 94c. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 54,000 bushels; very choice No. 1 Milwaukee $1 ?2½ store and delivered; No 2 red winter $1 ?2½@1 ?3½; No 1 do do red western $1 ?5@1 ?6, barley and malt quiet. Corn—Receipts for the past three days, 54,000 bushels; 2@3c better; sales 74,000 bushels; very choice No. 1 Milwaukee $1 ?2½ store and delivered; No 2 red western $1 ?5@1 ?6, barley and malt quiet. Corn—Receipts for the past three days, 54,000 bushels; 2@3c better; sales 74,000 bushels; very choice No. 1 Milwaukee $1 ?2½ store and delivered; No 2 red western $1 ?5@1 ?6, barley and malt quiet. Oats

THE VERY LATEST.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Pomeroy Charged With Attempting to Secure His Election by Bribery.

Exposure on the Eve of a Ballot—The Bribe Money Produced.

John J. Ingalls Elected Senator.

Pomeroy Arrested and Bailed.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, January 29.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon to vote for United States Senator. Long before the hour for assembling the galleries and stairways of the hall were densely packed with people of both sexes, and standing room could not be obtained within hearing or even in sight of the proceedings inside the hall. John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, was nominated, as agreed upon by a caucus of sixty members, as the first man to oppose Pomeroy. Senator York then proceeded to detail three alleged interviews between himself and Pomeroy. He said these interviews were held in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by himself and other prominent opponents of Pomeroy. The first one was on Friday night last, at which several persons were present, and during which the matter of the Ross letter was discussed. The second one was private, and at the solicitation of Pomeroy, on Monday night. At this Pomeroy offered him (York) $8,000 for his vote—$2,000 cash, $5,000 on Tuesday, and the remainder on Thursday. York accepted the offer and took $2,000. On Tuesday afternoon met Pomeroy again by agreement and received from him the $5,000 promised. York then produced a roll of bank bills from his pocket and said, "Here is the $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy, which I now desire to place in the hands of the President of this joint convention."

At the conclusion of York's speech a motion was made for a recess till five o'clock in the afternoon, to give Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, which was defeated by a large majority, and a motion to proceed immediately to ballot for Senator was carried amidst great excitement.

Before the Senate roll was finished it was clearly evident that Ingalls would carry the great body of the Legislature, both of the Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy vote. The Senate stood—Ingalls 29; Lowe, 4; Harvey, 2; York, 1. The vote of the House stood—Ingalls, 89; Lowe, 3; Clark, 2; Robinson, 1; Kingman, 1; York, 1; blank, 1. Ingalls was declared elected and the joint convention adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment complaint was entered in the court against Pomeroy on a charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear on Friday. This evening York was arrested on a charge of perjury, and appeared for examination, when the case was dismissed and he was released. Pomeroy's friends say he denies York's charges in toto and that he is preparing a statement regarding the matter for publication to-morrow. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Casta's Opera House to-night to celebrate the election of Ingalls. Speeches were made by Ingalls and others, and a series of appropriate resolutions passed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Trouble Brewing Between Great Britain and Russia.

LONDON, January 29.—It is rumored this morning that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khivan question are increasing, and that the governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Sweden are determined to support the British government in its position.

Upon what Emergency the Pope will Depart from Rome.

PARIS, January 29.—A special telegram from Rome to the *Liberte* newspaper says the Pope told M. Cercelles, present representative of France at the Vatican, that he would leave Rome if the establishment of religious orders were suppressed by the Italian government.

Arrest of Internationalists.

PARIS, January 29.—A large force of police last night proceeded in detachments to Montmarte, quietly surrounded certain suspected quarters, and arrested forty-two persons, alleged to be members of the *International Society*. During the operations all persons passing to and fro on the streets occupied by the police were stopped.

The protocol of the treaty of commerce between France and Great Britain was signed this afternoon.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 29.—The Prince of Wales, who is President of the British Commission, will probably assist at the opening of the Vienna Exhibition. The Shah of Persia will also be present, as his visit to Europe is now placed beyond a doubt.

Emperor William will visit St. Petersburg about the end of May, and will proceed thence to Vienna, accompanied by the Czar.

Prince Nicholas Hospodard, of Montegno, is preparing to attend the Exhibition.

PARIS, January 29.—The *Liberte* says that Thiers will visit the Vienna Exhibition after the payment of the fourth milliard of the war indemnity, in May, and will meet Bismarck there.

MADRID, January 29.—The report of the Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico was presented to the Lower House of Cortes yesterday. The government allows full discussion on the subject.

PARIS, January 29.—Several persons suspected of being International-ists were arrested last night in Montmartre.

LONDON, January 29.—The Tichborne claimant has entered into recognizance in $2,000 to the Court of the Queen's Bench, on a charge of contempt for a speech at Brighton.

MADRID, January 29.—The disturbances among the artillery men at Tarragone have been crushed. The government threatens the malcontents with rigor.

Petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery continue to come in from all parts of the Kingdom.

LONDON, January 29.—A dispatch from Aden announces the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere at Zanzibar on the 12th inst.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, January 29.—The steamship Britannia is ashore on the Island of Arran, Firth Clyde, and will probably become a total wreck. The Britannia sailed from here on the 27th of November for the Mediterranean, whence she sailed on her return to Glasgow. She would probably have no passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, January 29.—The steamship Oceanic, which sailed on Friday for New York, returned with her machinery damaged.

LONDON, January 29.—The steamships France and Austrian have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 29, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@¾, and for account 92¾. American securities—5-20s of '62, 86¾@86¾; of '67, 87½; 10-40s, 92½; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway 52. Tallow 44s 9d.

PARIS, January 29.—Rentes 74 francs 85 centimes. LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10 1-16@10¼d; sales 12,000 bales; of American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during November and December at 9 15-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red Winter wheat 7s 2d@7s 4d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 10d@28s. Beef 57s 6d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 5s 6d; short rib middles 57s. Turpentine 42s.

ANTWERP, January 29.—Refined petroleum 45 francs.

Prince Lunalio Elected King of the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—Prince Lunalio was elected King of Hawaii by the popular vote and was unanimous. The election was held on New Year's day, after the indorsement of the Prince by a majority of the Legislative Assembly, composed chiefly of natives of the islands. The burial of the late King was to take place on the night of January 6. The new King is thirty-eight years old. The legitimacy of Prince Lunalio's election by the popular vote rests finally on the official election by the Legislative Assembly, which was made January 8, and his taking of the prescribed oath of office. There is doubt the Assembly will accede to the popular decision. The American Shipwreckers' meeting celebrated the result of the election, and visited the Prince in a body, when an exchange of congratulations followed. In the address of the Prince he said his policy would be to discriminate fairly between the natives and foreigners. The Prince claims he was endorsed by a mass meeting on Monday, December 30th, but received no formal indorsement from the Legislative Assembly, yet from all the island heard from only one vote was cast against the Prince. The Hawaiian Ministry and not the Legislative Assembly have indorsed Prince Lunalio. The Ministry in a card calling the attention of the Assembly deprecated any official interference with the choice of the people. The Legislature will undoubtedly ratify his election. Prominent American residents who favored his election took part in the mass meeting called in his interest at Honolulu.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—River nineteen feet six inches. Navigation entirely closed and heavy ice floating. Weather clear. Thermometer 9 at seven this evening.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—River still falling, with a good deal of heavy ice running. Weather this morning the coldest of the season. Mercury in some localities down to 24 degrees below zero. Now slight indications of a thaw. Nothing much warmer and wind from the South. Nothing new from the ground or below.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 29.—Down—Pargould, Robert Mitchell, John Kilgore, Ed Edmonds, Up—Neck Letgworth, Lucy Warren, and Rogers. Cloudy and cold.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Receipts of live stock were again greatly delayed by the extreme cold weather of last night. Cattle—Receipts 1,200 head; market very quiet, the receipts being mostly common grades, and case for shipment not to be had; fair to good steers sold at $4 00@4 75; choice 1,251 lb steers $5 00; good stockers $3 90@4 00; shipments 907 head. Hogs—Receipts about 20,000 head; market ruled weak and firm at $3 90@4 05 to packers, and $4 10@4 35 for choice heavy grades; closed steady with 4,000 head cleared; shipments 5,424 head.

CREDIT MOBILIER TANGLE.

Colfax Persistently Denies.

EXPECTS TO ADDUCE PROOF.

Kelley and Garfield in the Same Boat With Colfax and Patterson.

The Money-Lobbyist Stewart to be Brought to the Bar of House To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1873.

Vice President Colfax to-day announces privately, as he did to the Poland Committee, through counsel, that he never received the Oakes Ames check for $1,200, and he expects to-morrow to be able to prove it. The result in the cases of Kelley and Garfield, has been anticipated, and both, as the testimony stands to-night, are virtually in the same situation with Patterson and Colfax. Ames's books did not arrive, and to-morrow he leaves for Boston, to be absent a week, to raise $600,000, the last note due to creditors in consequence of his failure.

The Wilson Committee expect to be able to trace money-lobbyist Stewart's operations, whether he answers or not. He will be brought to the bar of the House to-morrow morning. The sum he used here is fully understood to be a corruption fund, and the chief object sought to be obtained at the time was to secure the legislation making the government lien secondary to the first mortgage bonds.

The excitement to-day is almost as great as yesterday. Except in the cases of Garfield and Kelley, Ames raised no material issue with the testimony given by other gentlemen who have testified. He was examined at length in regard to Mr. Allison, and said that he regarded his transaction with Mr. Allison substantially as stated by Mr. Allison before the committee, except that he did not remember that the check paid to him by Mr. Allison included a dividend, but he thought Mr. Allison's recollection better than his own. The discrepancy, if any, is not of the slightest importance, as both agree that other matters are still unsettled, and it is of no consequence whether the whole check was credited to the one account or included both.

Meeting of Slave Owners in Havana.

HAVANA, January 28.—A numerously attended meeting of slave owners and others was held this evening. Several speeches were made, in which very different views of the slavery question were taken and propositions in favor of its abolition advocated. The general idea, however, was to give slaves their liberty, provided they will make contract for a term of years ranging from eight to twelve at from cost to five dollars a month, with conditions similar to those the Chinese assent to. The meeting adjourned without definite action. One speaker advocated the purchase of contracts from Hall for American or German Consul. Others, and they were planters, demanded an indemnity of $500 for each slave liberated, the sum to be paid by the Spanish Cortes or the people of the Island; while others again fixed the indemnity at $1,000 for each slave. A speaker objected to indemnity altogether, because he considered it unjust to tax the people at large to indemnify wealthy slave owners. Several planters, hitherto considered uncompromising pro-slavery men, gave expression to very liberal views, to the great astonishment of the audience. Capt. General Caballas is in favor of a policy which may be considered the most beneficial to the country. He is acting in an impartial manner, waiting for slave owners to take the initiative, and his course is warmly applauded by the people. The slavery and political questions are now prominently before the public and their solution at an early day is inevitable.

Peruvian Embassy to China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 29.—The steamer Montana which will arrive on Thursday will bring an embassy from the republic of Peru to China and Japan, sent out to conclude treaties of amity, commerce and navigation with those powers. The object will also be to encourage the immigration of Asiatics to Peru. The location will aim to facilitate the introduction of Chinese. Over 13,000 emigrated to Peru last year. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotinary is Captain Denaris Don Aurelia Garcia, one of the most distinguished officers of the Peruvian navy and brother of the former Minister at Washington, Freyre. The vessel will start from this city on the first steamer to China and Japan, Saturday, February 1.

No Chance for Lady Office-Seekers.

Grace Greenwood writes from Washington to the New York *Times* as follows: I visited Mr. Spinner the other morning on behalf of a poor woman who aspired to the humble position of sweeper. I thought the situation must be easy to obtain, but I might as well have asked him to supersede with my client the old woman in the nursery rhyme, in her immemorial employment of "sweeping the cobwebs out of the sky." He was obliged to refuse my request, but he did it in such a way that my feelings were spared. He followed up his refusal with a statement of affairs, which it is "borne in upon me" I should make known for the good of all good women who have designs on the United States Treasury. I am assured that at the present time the duties are situated to be had, in that Department, for love or money, or pity, or political considerations. Gen. Spinner says that when the new civil service system was adopted, he hoped it would reduce the number of hopeless applications, but it has not done so. Young ladies, assured by impartial relatives and infallible school mates that their attainments will stand any test, and buoyed up by internal convictions that they are armed at all points, come on here, perhaps from a great distance, with abundant hope, but little money—fail to pass the ordeal, and are left without the means of returning home, without friends or resources of any kind. He says that ladies, well bred and educated, have come to him and begged for messenger work, cleaning and old jobs about the building. Very many apply for light employment of sweeping. He cannot be the Secretary friend of them all, but he is often tempted to act the part of a good fairy, and scatter chaff and torn paper over the building at night, that it may be seen swept and garnished; to give them work to do in the morning.

How a Murderer Escaped.

The truth of the old saying, "too many cooks," etc., is strikingly shown in the explanation which is now given of the escape of the murderer of Kate Leehan, a Brookline, Mass., servant girl, whose body was found in a field, about a year ago, with the head brutally smashed with a stone and her person outraged. The affair caused intense excitement at the time, but only one person was arrested, and he was finally discharged. It now appears that a Boston policeman who visited the place, according to instructions, instead, early after the body was found, discovered a hat covered with blood and hair. This he took to a chemist, when the blood was found to be that of Kate Leehan. The fact he stated to a carpenter, who on the night of the murder returned to his boarding house late, with blood and torn clothing. He left the city early the following day. Communication was had with Pawtucket, when it was learned that the fellow was then under an assumed name. The officer then reported progress to the chief, who made the fatal mistake of assigning him to work with two detectives, with instructions to do nothing of importance, because it was pretty plausible by being brought into connection with modern science. It is evident, however, from the story, if it have any ground, ought not to be adopted until after the observation of years has shown a regular coincidence of the supposed cause with the known effect. The following is the passage referred to:

Dr. Klapp, a physician who recently brought forward the theory that the periodical increase of planetary attraction, which occurs when the superior planets make their principal circuits in the same or in opposite directions, is the cause of the inauguration of epidemics, or recurrence of the so-called pestiential periods.

"He writes: If the sun and moon disturb earth, ocean and atmosphere, by their force of attraction, elevating immense tidal waves thereon, with increase of gravity in the direction where especially by the full moon, and if the mass of Jupiter is by far the most influential element in the planetary system after that of the sun, and Saturn the next, surely Jupiter's and Saturn's periodical approaches in making their perihelion circuits must affect the earth and the organized existences on its surface to a considerable extent, or degree, by their concerned attraction of gravitation and disturbance of its atmosphere, and the natural vital stimulants of all organized life.

"The highest vegetation which invariably precede and accompany epidemics, he attributes to the derangement of the usual supply of the stimulus furnished by earth and waters during the pestilential periods always coincident with the perihelia of the large superior planets, especially of Jupiter and Saturn.

"According to his illustration, the gravity of the first epidmic coincided with the perihelion of Jupiter in 1809: that of the second with the commensurate perihelia of Jupiter and Saturn, which conjointly and severe, shipfever epidemic of the Irish famine years, from 1845 to 1849, when they culminated in cholera. Our last epidemic would have coincided with the perihelion passage of Jupiter in 1868, and as he is about six years in making his perihelion circuit, his influence would be extended over that time."

AN ITALIAN journal gives the following summary of the church property in Rome and the Roman States which is about to be taken possession of by the Italian Government, sold and the proceeds invested in public loans for the benefit of the religious institutions of Rome there are 126 monasteries, with 2,375 inmates, and a gross revenue of $388,744; the convents, 92 in number, have 2,183 inmates and a revenue of $287,295; the suburban monasteries are 51 in number, with 517 inmates, and the suburban convents, 22 in number, have 351 inmates, the joint revenues of the two latter institutions being $64,640. In the states of the Romagna there are 154 monasteries, with 1,434 friars, and 57 convents with 1,291 inmates, and the total of their revenue amounts to $217,529. There are also in Rome many ecclesiastical colleges, with a revenue of $350,878, and benefices under secular patronage, amounting to $264,561. The whole of the above when sold, it is estimated, will produce only $1,609,000.

One of the effects of the severe cold weather in the Northwest is to freeze what is termed the "sink holes"—the watering places for cattle—orphans of the brave men who fell in sustaining the honor of our flag may be benefited by it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Debate on Biennial Sessions of the Legislature Continued.

In the Constitutional Convention, Tuesday, the debate in Committee of the Whole, on the report of the Legislative Committee recommending biennial sessions of the Legislature, was continued.

Mr. Simpson, of Philadelphia, advocated the report of the committee. No one thus far had opposed the holding of biennial elections for Congress, and he would vote for the report even if we were to have annual sessions.

Mr. Boyd, of Montgomery, believed if there was to be any reformation it should begin in the Legislature. With biennial sessions we would be rid of this "Third House" which does so much to debase and corrupt legislation. The members who influence and bribe representatives could not live if the Legislature was held every two years. They would be starved out, and the State would be freed from these corporants, and the people would rejoice over their defeat and rout. The people were very earnest, and his sarcastic remarks upon the members of the Legislature were hugely enjoyed by the delegates.

Mr. Hay, Allegheny, favored the report, and believed that the people, in voting for the Convention, had this question of biennial sessions before them, and that they were united in *desiring* this Convention to amend the Constitution so that we should have fewer elections, and sessions of the Legislature every two years.

Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, supported the proposition for biennial sessions, and the people felt that we had too much legislation; they ask us to find the remedy, and they are anxiously looking to this body to supply it in the amended Constitution.

Mr. Craig, of Lawrence, argued that if the Senator was elected for three years, it would be proper to choose the member of the House for two years. He would make his duties a study, and prove a valuable legislator. Elected annually, he cares little to devote his time closely to the interests of his constituents or the general welfare of the Commonwealth. The legislation and laws of the State are the result of the sentiment of the people. Our system of electioneering is a curse, and the love of money, the root of all evil, is the bane of the country, and, until all this is remedied, we shall suffer from the debauchery of our elections.

Mr. MacVeagh, Dauphin, rose to close the discussion. The curse of the day is the corruption prevailing not only at our own State Capital, but in those of all the States, and even at the General Capital itself. The passion to get rich is the source of the evil. Illicit gain is not rebuked, either in the bank parlor, the counting room or the pulpit. He was opposed to special legislation because it was petty, and should be referred to the localities where needed. Every vote given against biennial sessions was but one golden rod foster the professional politicians who have sprung into exis ence and control the elections of our large cities through the agency of money and the vile influence of corruption in all its hideous power.

The question recurred on the reported section as amended, as follows: "An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the day fixed for the general election next succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and at the general election held every two years thereafter, except that the terms shall begin on the first day of December next succeeding their election. When any vacancy occurs in either House, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy for the balance of the term in which such vacancy shall have occurred." Which was finally agreed to by a large majority.

Section third of the report of the Committee on Legislature was then taken up. It is as follows: "Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, provided that those who shall be elected at the first election after the adoption of this Constitution shall be divided by lot into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and the second class at the expiration of four years.

Mr. Clark, of Indiana, offered an amendment, which was read and ordered to be printed. The committee then rose and reported progress, with permission to sit to-morrow.

OHIO NEWS.

The bell of the Bigelow Methodist church, at Portsmouth, weighing 3,000 pounds, fell from its fastenings on Wednesday night, just after the sexton had ceased ringing it for evening service. The bell was descending through all obstacles, a distance of eighty feet, and landed in the cellar, making a wreck of three floors, and filling the auditorium with the splinters. Nobody was badly damaged.

The making of yellow and Rockingham crockery now at East Liverpool, involves a capital of $450,000.

The Methodists of Tiffin will build a fine new church early in the spring.

The forty-one churches in Columbus are valued at $1,269,500.

An old Englishman, named George Borterliving with his son-in-law on the Delaware, two miles southwest of Florida, in Henry county, hanged himself with a log chain on Thursday evening last.

The Norwalk revival has drawn in converts from the Roman Catholics and Spiritualists.

A man was arrested in Cleveland the other day as a common beggar who is said by those who have known him for years to be possessed of a handsome competency, including a five hundred acre farm in a neighboring State.

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The Erie *Dispatch* says: Dr. T. J. Randall, of Edinboro, while hitching up his colt, last Saturday afternoon, was kicked by the animal, both heels striking him in the region of the heart, and instantly killed. His son, who was assisting him, expressed some fears of the colt, when the old gentleman asked his son to stand at the colt's head and he would hitch the traces, saying, "He knows me, and will not kick." He had hardly touched the tug in his hand when the colt kicked violently with both feet. The Doctor reeled back against a stump, gasped once or twice, and dropped dead. An examination of the body showed no marks, and it is supposed that the blow received was so intense as to completely paralyze the action of the heart. The deceased was upwards of seventy years of age, had been a resident of Edinboro for a quarter of a century, engaged in the practice of medicine, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The Huntingdon county Republican Committee will meet on the 7th prox., to select a delegate to the coming State Convention.

The Huntingdon *Journal* wants the scalp law repealed, because that county has had to pay for all the skunk and other scalps taken in the adjoining counties.

The lands along the confluent streams of the Tulpehocken, the Schuylkill and the Maiden-creek, were ceded from the Indians by Thomas Penn in 1732.

The small-pox is gradually decreasing its ravages in New Castle.

The official vote of Bradford county on the license question, taken on the 17th, resulted as follows: For license, 2,723; against license, 1,578.

The people of Sullivan county are working hard to secure a vote against licensing the sale of whisky, and are confident that a handsome majority will be polled against the traffic.

The projected furnace at Kutztown is meeting with great encouragement from the citizens of the surrounding country.

Hon. O. J. Dickey, member of Congress from the Lancaster district, is President of a fire company, having succeeded Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in that position as well as in Congress.

Robert L. Casey, a Tamaqua policeman, was tried for the murder of John Reilly and acquitted. The killing was done by the officer in the discharge of his duties.

There is a strong probability that the Phœnix Iron Company will secure the contract for the extension of the railway at New York.

A deposit of iron ore has been discovered in Bixler's Gap, Mifflin county.

A young girl named Duprey was recently very suddenly taken ill and died in a school near Youngsville, Warren county. A similar case occurred at Chandler's Valley. A boy was taken ill, and the teacher requested a passing stranger to take him home. The boy died before he reached his residence.

The South Western Normal School at California, Washington county, will open on Monday, March 24, 1873, and continue fourteen weeks.

Abby Sage Richardson is to give a reading in Tiffin the first Monday evening.

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STATE NEWS.

The debt of Reading is $502,472, an increase of $55,903 over the debt a year ago. This is about $25 to each man, woman, and child in the place.

The Phœnixville copper works turned out one day last week between seven and eight thousand pounds of a superior quality of copper.

George C. Barre, living about fifteen miles from the Delaware Water Gap, has reached the venerable age of 115 years. He was born in Northampton county, Pa. He was regarded as a Tory during the Revolution, and was too old to serve in the war of 1812. He states that he has heard his grandfather, who was a French Huguenot, relate how he saw Louis XIV. at Sevres.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: In the Mercer county jail there are now but seven prisoners, six males and one female. According to the docket, the home influences of all were good. They can all read and write, and all attended Sabbath School regularly in their younger days. All claim to have been temperate but one, who owns up to being an inveterate toper. An ill-natured exchange, commenting on the above facts, says that 'all the respectable people of Somerset have got into prison.'" The *Press*, in flaking up its little jokes of this kind, should refer occasionally to a map of the State. Somerset is not in Mercer county "by a long shot."

A stranger, supposed to be August Standle or Straudle, was so badly beaten whilst in an epileptic fit, on the road near Ashland, that he died soon after.

A resident of Scranton, who was taken with a violent pain in his head about a week ago, became insensible, and so continued for three days. Skillful treatment and careful nursing have restored his bodily health, but his memory has gone and everything that has occurred since the day, three years ago, when he struck his head against a beam in a barn connected with his residence, at that time in Elmira. He is busily engaged in reading up, and may in time learn more than he cares to know about the Credit Mobilier and the Tammany frauds, not to mention Fisk's career or the Chicago fire.

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A GHOSTLY JOKE.

Weeping Over the Wrong Corpse at a Funeral.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Two or three days ago, it came to pass that a man and a woman, residing within about a stone's throw of each other, on a street in the eastern part of the city, died within a short time of each other. The funerals were appointed for the same day and hour, and the art houses of each of the deceased large crowds of mourners gathered to bear testimony, by their presence to the respect they entertained for the departed. Unfortunately, the undertaker having the house of the dead women were an elderly lady and her companion, a lady much younger in years. They were specially noticeable by reason of the grief the former seemed to have settled down like a pall upon them, lengthening their countenances and causing them to weep incessantly.

In the face of their great carryings-on, it seemed as singular as it was true, that nobody knew them. In the intervals between their paroxysms of grief, it was also noticeable that their respective countenances wore a half-puzzled look, and occasionally they would be caught going one eye around the corners of their respective handkerchiefs in a furtive, as if in inquiry. They soon became the observed of all observers, and seemed as much put out at the notice they attracted as mystified for an explanation of the situation.

At last the undertaker called upon the friends of the deceased to come forward and take a last look at the corpse. The two ladies were among the first to respond to the call, and their grief had burst out afresh and in overwhelming volume ere they had reached the coffin. At last they came to it, and it was hushed in the room. Every eye was upon them, for developments of a startling character were expected. The expectation proved true. The lady gazed upon the face of the dead, and then upon each other. Their eyes grew in size, their mouths opened in gaping wonder; they thrust their respective handkerchiefs into their pockets, and then, without a word of explanation or apology, or even a look around, made for the door.

As they passed out the young lady was heard to exclaim, "Why, who'd a thought we were in the wrong house." To which the elderly one replied, "Yes, and my handkerchief's as wet as a dishcloth, too." The cat was then out of the bag. The couple had all this time been weeping over the wrong corpse, as their outpourings were proved to have been spent upon the dead man in the other house presided over by the King of Terrors. It is said that from the time of entering the last mentioned house neither the ladies were observed to drop a tear, and that the old lady never once produced her handkerchief during the entire ride to and from the cemetery.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

An Extraordinary Incident in a Brooklyn Court.

One of the most dramatic and romantic scenes of Rip Van Winkle was revealed on Wednesday in the Brooklyn Courthouse. Mrs. Elizabeth Lynch, who brings suit in a Brooklyn Court to recover $40,000 as her dower of the estate of the late John Speyer, was cross-examined to-day. She said: "I was born in Maine. When fifteen years old I left my parents, who were poor, and was employed in a millinery store in Boston. There I met Mr. Hugh Miller, to whom I was married. We lived for a while in my native town, then removed to Jamaica Plains. It was at this place, over thirty years ago, that my husband abandoned me. I sought for him everywhere. Four years after he abandoned me I was informed that he was dead." She then related the story of her marriage with Bell, whom she had arrested and convicted for forgery, and her marriage to Mr. John Speyer.

As Mrs. Speyer descended from the stand Mr. Speyer's lawyer arose and in a loud voice called the name of Peter P. Miller. Mrs. Speyer stood amazed and overwhelmed with confusion. Her counsel were thunderstruck, and all the audience arose and viewed the old man who came to his feet. The appearance is that of a well-to-do farmer. He testified that instead of abandoning his wife she abandoned him. He said: "We left Jamaica Plains and came to New York to live. Two weeks after, I returned home at noon, my wife was gone, and all the furniture. I found a note stating that she had left me and would never return, and that I need not look for her. I last her a year ago this month, and then she told me she had married a man named Bell. I accepted the situation and went to sea, which I followed for ten or twelve years. I then went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where I now reside."

During the examination of this witness, Mrs. Speyer never removed her eyes from him. She seemed struck almost with amazement. It was the first time she had seen him since the day on the street, when she told him she was living with Bell, over thirty years ago. The Rev. Mr. Cox, who first united her in marriage, is dead. His son exhibited the record of that marriage to Bell, under the name of Elizabeth A. Farrington. The ceremony was performed by John Speyer. Her vision of a future was destroyed by the day's development.

The Early History of the Swiss President.

M. Thiers in his *Consulat et Empire* tells an interesting anecdote concerning the family of M. Paul Ceresole, just elected President of the Swiss Confederation. After Jena, when Napoleon was riding through a forest on his way to Potsdam, he was overtaken by a storm and sought shelter in a shooting-box, where he found several ladies. His mind, much annoyed at being recognized by one of them, and asked abruptly. "How do you know me?" "Sire," was the reply. "I was with your Majesty in Egypt, and my husband, a Swiss officer, was in your suite." The lady then explained that having been unable to procure a pension she had been under the necessity of accepting the situation of governess. The Emperor promised to see that she was provided for, and to see to the education of her son, who was, of course, sent to a military college. Napoleon signed the requisite papers the same evening, and said, laughing, "That this was the first adventure that had ever happened to him in a forest after a tempest." Young Ceresole, now likings the profession of arms, soon left La Flechemand went to Switzerland, where he became a pastor, married, and had seven children, of whom the President of the Confederation is one.

"GIVE ME," says the Rev. Robert Taylor, "the money that has been spent in drink, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe: I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a schoolhouse on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth, a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; and will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness."

THE Boston horse car companies thought to circumvent their conductors with a little implement called an alarm punch, which gave notice every time a passenger paid his fare and registered the number of fares taken. This worked well for a time, and increased the receipts of the company to a surprising extent, but soon there was a falling off, and the old fashioned kind of detectives had to be set to work to discover where the screw was loose in the little alarmist. It was finally discovered that the conductors had ingeniously circumvented their circumventors by carrying an extra punch wherewith they could produce the customary tinkle without registering the receipts of a fare.

RITUALISM.

High Church Ceremonies in England—A Lesson for the Low Church People.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Hall writes from England on Christmas Day to the New York *Witness*:

I attended service in St. Barnabas Church. At the east end is a largespsace, elevated and railed off for the use of the clergy. In front is suspended from the roof a gilt cross, and up a flight of steps is a decorated altar, with six lighted candles, a cross in the center, and various ornaments, while above all is a gilded canopy, such as one sees sometimes in Romanist churches. It would have been difficult for a stranger to believe he was in any other. Presently from the vestry issued a long procession, headed by a gigantic man in scarlet and white, holding aloft a large gilt cross, and attended, one on each side, by two very little boys in scarlet cassocks and white lace capes. Very pretty they looked, and the contrast with the giant between them very well contrived for scenic effect. Then followed a long array of choristers, two and two; and then the clergy wearing the baretta; the rear being closed by the rector with two acolytes, little boys in scarlet. Morning prayer was then chanted, and I must say the congregation entered devoutly into the service, joining in the hymns and responses with a full chorus of sound. The worship was thoroughly congregational; and I think this is one secret of the success of ritualism—that it interests all the congregation and engages their attention, or pleases them by the latest improvements in small arms, and started for Mayo with the expressed determination of killing him at sight. Mayo respected but his life was not safe, and he left on the first railroad train. The brother followed him on the next. Mayo got off his train at a way station, and the brother passed him and went to the next town. When he arrived there, he received a telegram from some one who knew his purpose, stating that Mayo was dead, and that he need come no further. The miserable man had first shot himself through the head, and then cut his throat and altogether made a clean job of it, and saved the sovereign of a world many the trouble of doing a murder and having the burden of it on his mind.

A short time since a cat was seen sitting quietly at the door of an optician in the Rue Truffaut, Paris, wearing a pair of spectacles. The cat's master explained that animals were as often short-sighted as men, and suffered the same inconvenience from that infirmity. "Many horses," said he, "are afflicted in the same manner, and I hope the spectacles, for which I have taken out a patent, will be worn by great success. But I do not stop there. We often observe fowls in poultry yards die suddenly, though shortly before in good condition. This arises from a disease of the eyes; they no longer see their food, and succumb from inanition." And the ingenious artist showed several miniature pairs of blue and white spectacles, such as might be worn by dolls—supposing them to need such appendages.

THE New York press is in a bad way if the *Witness* testifies truly. Listen to it: "The iniquitous Ring government was the great support of the New York press, half of the lavish supply of advertisements being to hire daily and weekly *claqueurs* to applaud it, and the other half hush-money, to keep respectable journals from showing it up. This enormous waste of public money being now stopped, in a great measure, and likely to be still farther diminished, the press naturally languishes until it shall touch bottom and begin to rise up again in a healthy fashion on its own feet."

CITY MATTERS.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Thief Enters a Book Store and Deliberately Takes Two Hundred Dollars Out of the Safe—He Effects his Escape.

One of the boldest robberies that has ever occurred in this vicinity was perpetrated about six o'clock last evening, in the book store of Messrs. Gildenfenny & Ross, on Fifth avenue. At the hour mentioned, a young man entered the store and commenced looking at a number of papers and magazines on the counter. He gradually moved to the rear end of the counter, ner which point the safe is located. He then deliberately opened the door of the safe and abstracted from it a pocket-book containing two hundred dollars, and then left. None of the proprietors were in the store at the time, as they had gone to supper. The office boy was the only person present. Singular to relate, the boy had watched the movements of the thief, and saw him examining the safe, but his time was occupied in waiting on a customer who had come in shortly after the thief. Although he had some suspicions that all was not right, yet he did not create any alarm. After the customer had left, the thief also deserted the store. The boy then examined the safe, and discovered that the wallet had been stolen. He rushed to the street and saw the thief turn the corner of Wood street, when he cried "Stop thief!" The thief, however, hastened his footsteps, and turned up Diamond alley and disappeared. Up to a late hour last night he was not apprehended.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Yesterday District Attorney Swope filed informations in forfeiture against the distillery and other property of Nicholas Bolders, and the liquors, etc., owned by Anna Bolders, of the Twelfth Collection District, which were seized by the revenue officers. The usual writ of attachments were issued.

In the case of S. S. Wattles & Co., for the adjudication of George E. Reineman & Co., in bankruptcy, the following order was issued to-day, directing that their proceedings, a voluntary petition having been filed by the alleged bankrupts. In the latter case an order was made referring the matter to Register Harper.

Voluntary petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed by Francis D. Marion, of Warren county, and by E. B. Williams and A. M. Thomas, of the same county. They were both referred to Register Woodruff.

James Getty, of this city, filed a petition asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Thomas J. Crawford, of Mercer county. The usual order was issued.

Lieut. Grant, Esq., presented his report, distributing the fund in the case of R. N. Barker, et al. vs. the schooner Mary Emeline, of Erie, which was confirmed nisi.

On motion of H. W. Weir,